

DCAS again.  
Well, we will send ten papers for the campaign for \$1.00.

# Ten Cents For The Campaign, In Clubs of Ten. Send Quick!

# THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1896.

We try to do our part. We did it once before at a loss, but will again offer to send ten papers for the campaign for \$1.00.

VOL. XIV.

## SOUND MONEY ABSURDITIES.

No Student of Political Economy Can Read McKinley's Letter of Acceptance Without Disgust.

### WHY STOP AT SOUND MONEY.

If The Elimination of One-half of Our Money Means "Sound Money" Why Not Legislate Out Some Gold and Have The Best Money?—Why Great Britain Wants This Country on a Sound Money Basis.

To the Employees of the C. H., & D., Ry., and Others?

We the undersigned, realizing the importance of the question at issue in the coming Presidential campaign, and that the industrial and commercial interests of country will be better served by the success of the "sound money" advocates, cordially invite you to join us in a meeting to be held at the Kenyon avenue depot 430 p.m., August 26th, 1896, for the purpose of organizing a "sound money" league. "Come, let us reason together."

C. E. FISH, JR., Agent.

W. C. HOLLAR, Chief Clerk.

J. M. HUGHES, Cashier.

G. H. STEER, Deputy Master.

S. O. MYGATT, Asst' Deputy Master.

GABRIEL SMYRE, Delivery Clerk.

WM. MANGUS, Warehouseman.

—

DENVER, Sept. 4.—

My Dear Boy: Your several "goldbug" newspapers together with the circular letter signed by the officers of the R. R. Co., in whose service you are, so fortunate as to be at present engaged, in favor of what you are pleased to call "sound money" have been received. I suppose I am to assume that you approve the sentiments expressed by these Tories and that you are, like them, throwing up your hat and shouting for King George.

If you really have any desire to understand and appreciate the absurdity of "goldbug" pretensions, read Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance. While no student of political economy can read that letter without shame, humiliation and disgust that a man of his attainments and position can so insult the intelligence of the people of the United States as to believe them innocent and credulous and stupid enough to accept his tangled snarl of words as "argument," it furnishes a good seal of amusement to politicos.

The reason, quoth he, why the silver dollar now in use would be different from the one which would be in use under free coinage, is that one is coined for account of the Government and the other for private account! Think of that! Could anything be more deliciously absurd? Think of carrying a guide around with you to tell which of the two dollars just alike, you have in your pocket, was coined for Government and which for private account, for according to McKinley, one will pass for one hundred cents and the other for only fifty-three cents and you cannot tell which is which without the guide board!

If you have seen anything in the comic almanac funnier than this, put both out and amuse your children with when they are old enough to appreciate the exquisite humor of it.

But to return to our muttons. By "sound money," your friends evidently mean gold money, but they do not follow their promise to its logical conclusion. If the elimination of one half the money of the world has made "sound money" of the other half, a further destruction of one-half the remaining money will make sounder money of the fraction left. This is logical and indisputable. You cannot escape the deduction. Why then should we stop at "sound money"? Why should we not have sounder money? Let us legislate one-half the gold money out of existence then, to get that great desideratum sound money—the "best money in the world."

As "sound money" has made the bushel of wheat worth only fifty cents instead of one dollar, as it was when we had money less "sound," let us have sounder money to reduce the price to twenty-five cents. If it has been and now is a great benefit to the country to have wheat worth fifty cents instead of a dollar, it will manifestly be of greater benefit to have it worth only twenty-five cents. You cannot escape the logic of this proposition.

Indeed, why stop at twenty-five cents? A further destruction of another fraction of the then existing gold money, will indubitably bring wheat down to ten cents per bushel and all other products of American industry in the same proportion. What for, you ask? Why, to enable Great Britain to come into our markets and buy cotton for her mills, wheat for her operatives and silver for coinage and to exchange for the products of India, as cheap as the wants 'em. Why not? We have already legislated one-half the value out of all these products of American industry for no other reason than to enable Great Britain to buy them at half price, why not sell them to this benevolent and friendly power at quarter price or one-eighth price or any other price he is willing to pay.

Of course you can see that Great Britain only buys our silver because she does not produce it herself and for this reason she come here for it. She cannot get it anywhere else and, knowing this, unmercifully allows her to buy it at her own price, which pays for it, say sixty-five cents a tonne, takes it home and coins into shillings, crowns and such like coins as are used in her enormous domestic trade, every coin

of which is immediately worth one dollar and thirty-two cents an ounce and of precisely the same value in India. She makes 100 per cent profit on the people of the United States by this interesting transaction and we fight like cats and dogs to maintain the privilege for her benefit and manifestly to our own loss. Not only Great Britain but every European government is splitting its sides with derisive laughter at this ridiculous spectacle presented by the United States of America.

It is funny isn't it?—for them.

Our fathers in 1776 had the same fight on their hands, the country was then divided into two parties as it is now. One party was called Patriots and the other Tories. Now the same two parties exists and are at work, one in the interest of the free and independent United States called Patriots and the other in the interest of Great Britain called Republicans. You may join either of these parties as you prefer, but as for me, I am always and under all circumstances and conditions, first a patriot and then a party man of whatever name you please, I care not what else you call me.

I was, as you know, for many years a Republican and until that party went over bag and baggage into the British camp. I could not follow them, but did as my great grand father did before me, joined the Patriots. I shall vote for Bryan and Sewall.

Your affectionate, FATHER.

### TO DEFEAT TELLER'S RE-ELECTION.

Combination Against Him in Colorado, Headed by Senator Wolcott.

From the Denver Republican.

If Senator Wolcott can accomplish the defeat of Senator Teller next January in the State Legislature, he can have the portfolio of London, if McKinley is elected, and that is the goal of Cousin Ed's ambition.

Our political allies in this campaign may have failed us at the fair, but as far as they ought, in the matter of representation of vice-Presidential electors; and this seems to be the chief cause of complaint, for I have yet to meet with a Populist who does not admit that Mr. Bryan is the ablest and most eloquent exponent of the principles that the reformers themselves have chosen in the last twenty years. It is an event in history to find a man, backed by more than four million voters, who has the front pastime and courage to stand up front and before the combined might of power of the world and hold in their teeth the words of defiance: "You shall not crucify mankind on a cross of gold!"

Mistakes may have been made and injustice may have been done, especially in the Southern States where the flower of the Populist army is to be found.

Whether Mr. Bryan is a Populist or not, one thing is absolutely certain, every enemy which reformers have encountered during the last twenty years we find to-day among his bitterest foes.

Every monolithic corporation, every oppressor of labor, every land grabber, every trust and combine, every robber syndicate, every millionaire stock jobber, every subsidized newspaper, every well-paid corporation lawyer, every well-organized and thoroughly organized, and the contest is fierce and relentless; all personal ambitions therefore should be suppressed, all personal grievances should be forgotten and minor differences should be deferred. All the battle is won or lost. Every gun should be turned upon the common enemy.

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## THE CAUCASIAN

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HAL AYER, Managing Editor  
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### The People's Party Nominees.

#### NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,  
Of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
THOMAS E. WATSON,  
Of Georgia.

#### PEOPLES PARTY STATE TICKET.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:  
LOCKE CRAIG, Ninth Congressional District.

ROBERT B. DAVIS, Sixth Congressional District.

RALPH HOWLAND, First Congressional District.

HOWARD F. FREEMAN, Second Congressional District.

CHARLES R. THOMAS, Third Congressional District.

WILLIAM S. BAILY, Fourth Congressional District.

WILLIAM D. MERRITT, Fifth Congressional District.

BENJAMIN F. KEITH, Sixth Congressional District.

THEODORE F. KLUTZ, Seventh Congressional District.

TYRE YOUNG, Eighth Congressional District.

ROBERT D. GILMER, Ninth Congressional District.

FOR GOVERNOR:  
WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE,  
of Durham County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:  
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,  
of Richmond County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:  
CYRUS THOMPSON,  
of Onslow County.

FOR AUDITOR:  
HAL W. AYER,  
of Orange County.

FOR TREASURER:  
WILLIAM H. WORTH,  
of Wake County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:  
CHARLES H. MEBANE,  
of Catawba County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:  
ZEBULON V. WALSER,  
of Davidson County.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT:  
ROBERT M. DOUGLAS, of Guilford County.

WALTER A. MONTGOMERY, of Wake County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT—FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:  
SPENCER B. ADAMS, of Caswell County.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

1st District—HARRY SKINNER, of Pitt county.

2nd District—DOCTOR S. MOSS, of Halifax county.

3d District—JOHN E. FOWLER, of Sampson county.

4th District—WILLIAM F. STROWD, of Orange county.

5th District—ADONIRAM J. DALBY, of Granville county.

6th District—CHARLES H. MARTIN, of Anson county.

7th District—ALONZO C. SHUFORD, of Catawba county.

8th District—ROMULUS Z. LINNEY, of Alexander county.

9th District—RICHMOND PEARSON, of Buncombe county.

A MESSAGE FROM SENATOR BUTLER.

To the People's Party of North Carolina:

The difficult and laborious duties

that have devolved upon me as the

National Chairman of our party have

prevented me from taking part in

the campaign in North Carolina. But

I am intensely interested in the out-

come, and, therefore, take the liberty

of addressing this brief communica-

tion to every friend and co-worker in

my State.

Having been stationed on guard at

National Headquarters I have been

in a position to see and to realize the

scope and the meaning of the tremen-

dous political struggle through

which we are passing better than I

probably could have done if I had

been in North Carolina fighting in

the ranks with you in this campaign.

The issues at stake are of such

magnitude, and the results to

follow victory or defeat are of

such far-reaching consequence to

our party principles, and there-

fore, to our common welfare and

prosperity, that I would feel that

I had fallen short of my duty were I

not to frankly and earnestly present

the matter to you as I see it.

Four years ago I canvassed North

Carolina in the face of the most tor-

ridiculous opposition, warning the people

that the election of Grover Cleveland

would mean a triumph of a foreign

gold syndicate, and, besides, the

triumph of every trust, combine, and

privileged class that has fattened

upon the substance of the people

through unjust legislation. I warned

the people that Grover Cleveland, if

elected, would betray them just as

John Sherman and Harrison had

done, and that he would serve the

same masters that they had served.

In that campaign I told the people

that it was a struggle from now on

between the people and the enemies

of the people. It was a struggle of

American Independence and man-

hood against a heartless and desper-

ate combination of monopolies and

trusts, backed by a foreign gold syn-

dicate. I warned the people that

this combination was not only trying

to rob us of our prosperity, but

was also trying to destroy the

liberties purchased for us by

the blood of our ancestors in

the Revolutionary war. I further

told the people that within the next

### OUR ELECTION VALEDICTORY. TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLES PARTY:

The contest is upon us. Before this paper is issued again the great battle will have been fought and the verdict of the people will have been rendered. Just on the eve of the battle I shall ask the attention of the People's Party to a brief statement, and I ask of that party its careful consideration. The statement will be simple and unclassical.

To begin with, I have no apology to make for anything undertaken or accomplished beyond that of a conscious regret that I have been unable to do more for the People's Party than has been done. The moment I accepted the chairmanship of the party I became strictly a PARTY MAN. I had been honored with the custody of the interests and the advancement of the interests of the party, and it became my duty and my business to gain and secure for the party the greatest power and influence. While I never lost sight of the PRINCIPLES which the party advocates, it was not my province, as chairman, to pay minute attention to them. My mission was to secure the greatest power for the party and then to let the party, by virtue of the power thus secured, take care of and advance its principles. I have, from the beginning of the campaign until now, believed it would be folly to trust these principles to the care of any other party, and I have done my best to make them known to the public. The People's Party was organized to fight for the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The election of McKinley means that we surrender the management of our government to foreign dictation and control. It means that we put in the White House a man who is the mortgaged puppet of every combination and trust that has corrupted your legislative halls and pillaged the people. In short, the election of McKinley means four more years of Clevelandism; it means Clevelandism intensified and made worse, just as Cleveland was Sherman intensified and made worse. The enemies of the people in their grasping greed turn the screws of oppression each time they put one of their tools in the White House.

In short, my friends and fellow Populists, allow me to appeal to you individually and personally, not to allow any local conditions or complications, any party feeling or personal antagonism to stand between you from realizing that all of our hopes and desires as Populists are at stake in the results of this campaign. Let me appeal to you to sink every minor consideration, and unite with every other man who opposes foreign domination and monopoly rule to join hands in piling up a big majority in North Carolina for the joint electoral ticket. We must not let any embarrassments and disappointments about the Vice-Presidency, or any other question prevent us from doing our full duty as Populists and patriots to defeat the common enemy at this critical hour.

Finally let me appeal to every man who voted to send me to the United States Senate because he believed in the principles which I advocated, and for which our party stands to vote in the White House a man who will not veto every measure that you ask me to Washington to have passed. If McKinley is elected, then for the next four years, up to the last hour of my term as Senator, there is not the slightest hope of a single principle of the People's Party, or of a single measure that I have and will advocate and vote for in the Senate ever becoming a law. In short, if McKinley is elected President I might succeed in passing measures dear to your heart and to mine, and to every patriotic, but it would be labor lost and time would grow harder. If McKinley is elected all that I can do is to stand on the floor of our National legislative halls and contend for your right, and expose and denounce the policy of McKinley and Cleveland; but I will be able to accomplish nothing to right your wrongs.

Our information at headquarters shows that the tide has turned against McKinley and his Hanover bubble campaign in the great Central West. The outlook now is that

we will sweep that whole section, and carry the country triumphantly. But I am intensely interested in the outcome, and, therefore, take the liberty of addressing this brief communication to every friend and co-worker in my State.

Having been stationed on guard at National Headquarters I have been in a position to see and to realize the scope and the meaning of the tremendous political struggle through

which we are passing better than I

probably could have done if I had been in North Carolina fighting in

the ranks with you in this campaign.

The issues at stake are of such magnitude, and the results to follow victory or defeat are of

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Now, fellow Populists, the case is in

your hands.

Yours very truly,

HAL W. AYER,  
Chairman P. P. State Ex. Com.

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF THEIR  
TRICKERY.

We have sought to warn the people

against the trickery of the Democratic

leaders in this campaign, but we find

that we shall have neither space nor

time to enumerate all the schemes they

are hatching up and to which they

will resort in this election. Let every-

body be on the watch for anything.

The Democrats are arranging to cheat,

steal, start riot or do anything else

they can to create confusion in many parts of the State.

Peoples Party at heart will see this done until every resource at his command has been used to prevent it. The man who says he is a Populist and will not oppose these Democrats in their last, desperate efforts to destroy the Peoples Party in that district, is a man to whom we would not willingly commit the interests of the Peoples Party nor the principles represented by the party. We declare it will be a burning shame if the Peoples Party permits even the shadow of success to attend the efforts of the Democrats to overturn and disintegrate the Populist organization in the Fifth district.

## THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., October 29, 1896.

### THAT 99 YEAR LEASE AGAIN.

For the Caucasian.

RIDGEWAY, N. C., Oct. 20, '96.—The legislature of North Carolina, at its next session, will be petitioned to investigate the ninety-nine years' lease of the N. C. R. R., and to have the validity of the same passed upon by our courts. The directors of the N. C. R. R. clearly acted "ultra vires" and the United States Supreme Court has so held in the Pennsylvania R. R. against the St. Louis and Alton, 118 U. S. The court decided that "unless specially authorized by its charter or aided by some other legislative action a railroad company cannot by lease or other contract turn over to another company for a long period of time its road and all its appurtenances, the use of its franchises and the exercise of its powers nor can any other railroad company, without similar authority, make a contract to run or operate such road, property and franchises of the first corporation. Such a contract is not among the ordinary powers of a railroad company, and is not to be inferred from the usual grant of powers in a railroad charter."

This case came to the Supreme Court from Indiana (Commissioners v. R. R. Co., 50th Indiana), and the court goes on to say: "It is cited, in the brief of counsel for complainant, as sustaining the doctrine, that in Indiana the right of railroad companies to lease their roads to other companies is recognized by the judiciary of that State. We think it proves the opposite. The lease in that case was held void as being "ultra vires." All the arguments of the court are "based on the proposition that the corporation can do no valid act unauthorized by statute, and can make no contract in contravention of public policy." The court further says: "We look in vain, in this latest decision of the State, for any assertion of the proposition that by the laws of that State, or by the decisions of its courts, there exists any law by which one railroad company can by lease, or by any other contract, make an absolute surrender of its road and its franchise to another." Mr. Justice Miller, delivering the opinion of the Court, in Thomas v. R. R. Company, 101 U. S. says, "When a corporation like a railroad company has granted to it by charter a franchise, intended in large measure to be exercised for the public good, the due performance of these functions being the consideration of the public grant, any contract which disables the corporation from performing those functions, which undertakes, without the consent of the State, to transfer to others the rights and powers conferred by the charter, and to relieve the grantees of the burden which it imposes, is a violation of the contract with the State and is void as against public policy."

In the case of the Central Transportation Company vs. Pullman Car Company, 139 U. S. Reports, the Court says in reference to the case above named and quoted, "The clear result of these decisions may be summed up thus: The charter of a corporation, read in the light of our general laws which are applicable, is the measure of its powers, and the enumeration of those powers implies the exclusion of all others not fairly incidental. All contracts made by a corporation beyond the scope of these powers are unlawful and void, and no action can be maintained upon them in the courts, and this upon three distinct grounds. The obligation of every one contracting with a corporation to take notice of the legal limits of its powers, the interests of its powers, and the interests of the stockholders, not to be subjected to risks which they have never undertaken; and above all the interests of the public, imposed upon it by its charter in the consideration for the grant of its franchise. Neither the grant of a franchise, transport passengers, nor a general authority to sell and dispose of property, empowers the grantee, while it continues to exist as a corporation, to sell or to lease to another corporation its entire property and franchises. This case was decided at the October term, 1890, of the Supreme court of the United States. Other case can be cited."

The question of the lease of the N. C. R. R. vitally concerns the people of North Carolina. The disapproval of the people was manifested at the time by the denunciation of the press. The representative of the N. C. Farmers' Alliance instigated two suits to test the validity of the lease of the N. C. R. R. One in Wake county and one in Guilford county. The suit in Wake was instituted first and would have been pressed to an issue had not the Attorney-General denied permission in accordance with the liberty of action allowed by the Supreme court.

The Cobb suit was secretly dismissed without my consent, or that of my counsel, Judge Schenck. It behoves the people of North Carolina to arouse themselves in reference to the lease of the N. C. R. R. If allowed to stand it means the absorption of all our railroads by that octopus—the Southern Railway Company. Already it has its hand upon the Seaboard Air Line, and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley. Let not the great financial questions of the day completely obliterate this great question of State polity.

JOHN GRAHAM.

A MILLION GOLD DOLLARS. Would not bring happiness to the person suffering with dyspepsia, but Hood's Saraparilla has cured many thousands of cases of this disease. It tones the stomach, regulates the bowels and puts all the machinery of the system in good working order. It creates a good appetite and gives health, strength and happiness.

Hood's Pill's act harmoniously with Hood's Saraparilla. Cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

## OUR WHOLE DUTY.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLES PARTY  
VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES—  
STIRRING CALL TO ACTION.

Written by Honorable Ignatius Donnelly  
at the Request of and Approved by the  
National Executive Committee of the  
Peoples Party.

To the Members of the Peoples Party of the United States:

Friends and Brethren:

Your National Committee has been doing all in its power to unite our membership in one grand charge, all along the line during the closing days of the campaign, in behalf of liberty, honor and country. We have been unusually successful. All that is needed now is that our people should realize the gravity of the situation which confronts them, and the immense interests that are at stake, and move together as one man.

All thoughtful citizens stand appalled before the tremendous power which the millionaire world, few in number and individually insignificant, have put forth in this contest, passing through the newspapers which they own, and the politicians whom they have bought, they are covering the whole land with a net-work of influence inimical to good government. They threaten our defeat unless met by concerted action of the whole people.

They are arraying the voters in hostile classes. They tell the workmen of the cities that our triumph will increase the price of the products of their labor, and thereby enhance their cost, to them of the necessities of life. And this argument is scarcely out of their mouths before they turn to the farmers and assure them that if we win they will get fifty cent dollars, and will be ruined by the very cheapness of their productions. They would have us believe that the cities believe they can be rich in spite of the falling markets and an impoverished world; ignoring the fact that the cities are but the local expression of the country, and must be prosperous or bankrupt as the condition of the rest of the community rises or falls.

In a burst of generous enthusiasm, and through the efforts of those who accomplished the enthrallment of another race; but in the slough of despair from which we plucked the black man, the black and white are now alike struggling. Having saved others we save now to save ourselves. The issue is starker than any fought for in the past.

We have the noblest of leaders.

Our candidate for President, Hon. W. M. Bryan, has proved himself one of the great men of the century, if not of all time. The Power which gave us Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln has, in every instance, born him, strong, and with the number of those ready to supplement them or beat down their wages.

We may offer no remedy but to increase the horrors which now oppress the world. To those who have reached almost the last point of human endurance they preach an unending continuance of existing conditions. If they hint at a remedy it is to increase the taxation of those whose burden is already too great, and can bear.

Among all their leaders there does not seem to be one broad mind and benevolent heart. The men who direct them and who are to reap the profits of their campaign, are simply non-producers, who, by cunning arts, have aggravated themselves by seizing the humble acquisitions of others produced by labor. Their secret contended power simply to increase their possessions.

The good of mankind has no place in their purposes. They come to us from Europe, which they now oppress the world. To those who have reached almost the last point of human endurance they preach an unending continuance of existing conditions.

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